

cupping forces and want to play their role under that protection.

"One of these so-called leaders, Herr Vogel, has a police record. The head of the so-called provisional Government is a prosecuting attorney named Dörner, who settled in Wiesbaden less than a year ago. He is therefore without any right to talk for the inhabitants of the district.

"The participation of French officers in that movement is undisputable."

Charges of Treason Preferred.

Herr Scheidemann said charges of treason had been preferred against the Germans who took part in the movement, but admitted that this would have little effect, as they are in the occupied regions.

"One thing must be clear to all," said the Chancellor. "If the Rhine region is permitted or encouraged to break away from Germany it will encourage such movements elsewhere in the hope of escaping part of the heavy burden and throwing them on the Socialists left in that part of the country that remains. We cannot meet ourselves the obligations which Germany must take as a whole."

Discussing the possibility of another Government to take the place of the present one Herr Scheidemann predicted that those who place their hopes in the Independents are doomed to disappointment.

"I am no prophet," he said, "but I would be willing to predict that an independent Cabinet would not last four weeks. It would be overturned by the military on one side or by the Communists on the other as soon as it was found that promises made could not be kept."

Herr Scheidemann expressed the opinion that whatever its personnel might be a coalition Cabinet with a majority in the National Assembly promised the only stability and the necessary guarantee to carry out the provisions of the peace treaty, provided those provisions are possible of fulfillment.

Twenty-Five Billions the Limit.

Germany's offer to pay \$25,000,000,000 as reparation continues to be the chief topic of discussion in financial circles, and in some quarters that part of Germany's reply is bitterly criticised, as seeming to give a false idea of the nation's economic possibilities and resources.

"That vast sum represents the very utmost limit that Germany is economically able to produce and is the most terrible war burden ever laid upon any country," said Paul Mankiewicz, senior managing director of the Deutsche Bank. "Our answer has aroused much doubt and the greatest criticism in every financial quarter of Germany. In peace time, when Germany was at the top of her prosperity, her national wealth was estimated at \$75,000,000,000. If this estimate, which included all public buildings, canals, streets, &c., was even approximately correct at that time a great part has since been lost, due to the war. The war alone cost us \$40,000,000,000, and to that must be added territorial and capital losses. Last but not least is our loss of the world's good will."

"To pay such a debt it becomes imperative necessary for us to have an opportunity to work and to import food for our people. If Germany has signified a willingness to take on this for her almost crushing burden it has been done to prove that the German people are willing to go to the utmost extreme to save the bare framework of their political and social life. These things, however, the German people cannot renounce."

Herr Mankiewicz asserted that a willingness to pay necessarily must be only a specified part of the budget.

Objects to Grant of Power.

"It is impossible to take everything away from the debtor and then demand that he pay as though nothing had been taken from him," he said. "If that is true of an individual it is also true of a nation."

Discussing the political aspects of the treaty Herr Mankiewicz said the article conferring such extraordinary power on the Reparations Commission would prove unendurable and unacceptable.

"The draft reveals efforts to permanently cripple Germany," he said. "To clothe the Reparations Commission with the powers proposed practically means that this commission would have the power of appropriating Germany's assets, thus taking that power from the German parliament. As long as that commission exists the parliament would have no voice in making up the budget. The commission sitting in Paris could veto any item in Germany's national budget, and therefore completely regulate from Paris the entire administration of Germany—her educational institutions, her railways, and in short, every phase of the industrial or cultural life of the people. We would be denied the political rights of a free people."

"At the command of the commission

we would have to pass laws, even if the people and parliament were opposed. This would be a case of absolutism comparable to the days of Louis XIV."

Believes America is Uninformed.

Herr Mankiewicz expressed the opinion that the liberty loving American people "could not be aware of such provisions in the treaty."

"The German people are ready to undertake the heaviest obligations," he added, "but they cannot subscribe to a treaty which robs them of the most elementary human rights. The German people claim for themselves the rights asserted in the American Declaration of Independence."

The banker asserted that if the Allies and the United States refused to allow Germany to have raw materials and insisted on exporting their finished products into Germany the army of unemployed and breadless in Germany would be more than twenty million. He pointed out that Germany could not remain a customer of the Allies if she were ruined, and that the country could feed itself only with imported foodstuffs, which could not be imported unless manufactured products were exchanged in payment.

"If Germany does not have the bare necessities for physical and political life it follows that this annihilated body politic will bring other disastrous consequences in its wake," Herr Mankiewicz concluded.

STRIKES IN FRANCE ARE TRACED TO REDS

Police Make Raid in Effort to Check Spread of Labor Unrest.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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Paris, June 5.—The strikes in many trades throughout France are causing great uneasiness, as well as much inconvenience, particularly with reference to where the trouble may lead and what may be the inspiration for it. Although Frenchmen of extreme radical tendencies are the ostensible leaders, there is reason to believe that the authorities attribute the disorders to the machinations of the Russian Bolsheviks.

It is significant that measures are being taken to arrest all persons suspected of being trouble breeders. Several raids have been made recently in restaurants in the Montmartre and other quarters which violate the 11:30 closing order. These are not directed so much against the houses themselves as to the effort to round up undesirable.

Every person arrested is required to show papers authorizing his presence in Paris. In a recent roundup in the Latin quarter several Russians without papers were found.

If the strikes were inspired by outsiders they have found France a fertile ground. The general restlessness caused by four years of war has been increased by the higher living costs, which increased wages do not meet. The decreased wages in the peace industry, combined with delays in demobilization, are other factors.

Marcel Cachin, a strike leader, in a signed article in *Humanité*, says the state of mind of the Frenchman is similar to that in 1789 on the eve of the revolution, except that now the unrest is manifest in many countries.

Le Populaire, confessedly Bolshevik, denies that the Socialists are responsible for the strikes, and declares the outbreaks are the direct outcome of the war.

Most Parisians are walking to-day, only a few of the subway lines being in operation. The bus and tram service also is shut down.

WOMEN GIVE BELLS TO ABBEY.

Former New Yorkers Complete Westminster's Octave.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and The Public Ledger.

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LONDON, June 5.—The two new bells which complete the octave of Westminster Abbey were presented by American women, daughters of the late J. G. Moore of New York. The one, Lady Ruth Lee, wife of Col. Sir Arthur Lee, and the other, Miss Faith Moore of Berkeley Square. The bells will be engraved with their donor's first names.

The donors inherited a large fortune jointly, from their father, who died in 1899.

TELLS OF APONYI'S FLIGHT.

Despatches Say Count Begged Czecho-Slovak Protection.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—How Count Aponyi, former Hungarian Minister of Education, fled across the Danube in a rowboat, and begging the new Czecho-Slovak Government not to deport him, promised to become a faithful subject, is told in official despatches received here to-day by the Commissioner of the new state.

The same despatches state that the strength of the new standing army of Czecho-Slovakia has been fixed in the budget at \$24,000,000 and the claim is made that it is the only state in mid-Europe that has succeeded in organizing a democratic and yet disciplined army.

FOCH ENCOURAGED RHENISH REPUBLIC

Quoted as Promising Immunity From Punishment by German Authorities.

RANTZAU FILES PROTEST

Gen. Mangin of French Army Forbids Strikes Against New State.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 5.—Count von Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, has sent a formal letter of protest to the Peace Conference complaining that the armies of occupation in Germany are arbitrarily protecting and favoring the individuals who are attempting to establish a Rhenish republic. The protest adds that the armies also are preventing local Germans from manifesting counter feeling.

By the Associated Press.

MANNHEIM, June 4 (delayed).—When the project of the Rhenish republic was first broached Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies, was approached through occupation officers and asked whether the Rhenishlanders could work for a republic without the risk of being disciplined by Germany, according to the new Baden constitution. The newspaper states that Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau of France conferred on the subject and sent a reply to the Rhenishlanders that "the German Government would never again have anything to do with the left bank of the Rhine and hence the propagandists could not be punished."

In publishing these facts the newspaper tells of a conference between Herr Richter and Herr Hoffmann, Centrist members of the National Assembly, with Gen. Gerard of the French army, on March 8. It is said that Gen. Gerard was told that the people of the Rhine province were overwhelmingly in favor of an independent state, but were unable to work for its promotion because of their fear of the German Government. The protest was then, it was said, taken up with Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau. Marshal Foch is quoted as saying in addition:

"The population of the left bank of the Rhine may say and think what it likes, but the establishment of one and possibly several independent states is inevitable, and above all the Germans will not be permitted to have anything to say about the left bank of the Rhine."

It is further suggested that France will help the new republic economically so as to lighten the financial indemnity chargeable to the Palatinate. Marshal Foch has notified the Centrist members of the National Assembly, according to the newspaper, that he would relieve their elections from the necessity of paying indemnity.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 5.—A proclamation by Gen. Mangin, commander of the French army of occupation at Mayence, forbidding the Rhenishlanders to establish a republic and threatening leaders of any movements with expulsion, is published in the *Frankfurt Gazette*.

The Rhenishlanders have been discussing the question of their fatherland for the last six months without disturbing public order," the proclamation says. "The Rhenishlanders have been discussing the question of their fatherland for the last six months without disturbing public order."

The French have a propaganda fund amounting to 10,000,000 francs with which to further the movement for the establishment of the Rhenish republic, declares the *Kaiserliche Correspondent* of the *Local Anzeiger*. This sum, he says, is being used principally in the Rhine-land, and is being partly distributed to those favoring an independent republic at Landau, Mayence, Cologne and Wiesbaden, who, without doubt, he adds, "have been bribed."

Dr. Forster, who was named on June 1 as the President of the new republic, has not been seen since his appointment, but has issued two decrees to workers and to officials of the republic, he is said. The correspondent states that all of the political parties except the Centrist have united in protesting to the French against any violation of their right to self-determination and demanding the suppression and expulsion of the disturbers of the peace.

PANAMA PLANS CELEBRATION.

Fete to Mark 400th Anniversary of City's Founding.

PANAMA, June 5.—President Porras has appointed a committee of public officials and journalists to arrange for the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Panama, which occurred on August 15, 1519. Panama is said to be the oldest European settlement in the New World.

August 15 also will be the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

GERMANS TO GET HERRINGS.

Norway Will Deliver 700,000 Barrels.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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CHRISTIANIA, June 5.—Norway will feed Germany herring. A contract has been signed for the delivery of 700,000 barrels of herring and 10,000 tons of fat to the amount of \$2,500,000.

Four months time is given for fulfillment of the contract.

U. S. AIRMEN TOASTED AT COMMONS LUNCH

Prince of Wales Among the Notables Present.

LONDON, June 5.—Lieut.-Commander Albert C. Read and the crew of the American seaplane NC-4, which made the successful transatlantic flight, as well as Commander J. W. Towers and the others, who handled the NC planes, were guests to-day at a luncheon given by Major-Gen. Seely, Under-Secretary for Air, in the House of Commons.

The luncheon was given for the purpose of discussing the future of British aviation. The Prince of Wales, Lord Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor, James W. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons; the Earl of Reading, formerly Ambassador to the United States; Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig were present.

Gen. Seely, in proposing the health of Lieut.-Commander Read, who successfully flew from Hockaway Beach to Plymouth in the NC-4, assured him and the other Americans that "there is no trace of envy on our part for your splendid performance, and we recognize that the Americans have brilliantly succeeded where we gloriously failed."

Lieut.-Commander Read, in responding, said: "The British people are good winners, but they are wonderful losers. We want to thank you for the wonderful welcome you have given us to London, and also to thank his Royal Highness for his congratulations. We are told that he is quite a star himself, at least we judge so from the pictures in the papers."

"I am glad to see Commander Grieve here and am sure he would be here but for indisposition resulting from the great reception he has had."

"Our success was due to careful planning and preparations made. Flying across was the easiest part of the proposition. We feel very fortunate at having been selected for the attempt."

Referring to the warmth of Sunday's reception in London, Lieut.-Commander Read said:

"If it is not presumptuous, I wish to congratulate the British people on their good sportsmanship. It was here that he referred to the British people as good winners but wonderful losers, the luncheon party cheering him wildly."

Gen. Seely sketched the ambitious programme for promoting aviation, including more aerodromes, with searchlights, aerial maps and the names of places painted on the roofs of railway stations.

After the luncheon the party proceeded to Terrace House, overlooking the Thames. Here a large group of photographs with the Prince of Wales, who talked with them for a quarter of an hour.

U. S. WILL GET PHOTOS OF LUSITANIA MEDAL

Americans Secure Evidence of Germany's Celebration.

By the Associated Press.

COMDEX, June 4 (delayed).—The Lusitania medal, which was issued, it is said, with the consent of the German Government just after the sinking of the Lusitania, is in the hands of Americans and can be brought out of the unoccupied sections of Germany by American officials. Official photographs of the medal will be sent to Washington.

The medal, which has been variously described, is of brass, about two and a half inches in diameter. On one side in relief is depicted the sinking of the ship, with the following inscription in German: "Lusitania, sunk by German U-boat May 7, 1915."

On the reverse side is depicted a line of people at a booking office, the figure within the ticket office window being a skeleton handing out steamship transportation to those awaiting their turn. The German inscription is translated here as "Anything for money."

ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMMISSION NAMED

Will Attack Problems That Face Street Roads.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Appointment by President Wilson of the Federal Electric Railways Commission to investigate and find a solution of the country's street railway problems was announced to-day by Secretary Redfield.

Composing the commission are Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Louis B. Wolfe, general counsel, Prince Corporation; Charles E. Elquist, president National Association of Street Railway and Utilities Commissioners; Charles W. Bell, of the Investment Bankers Association; Philip H. Gadsden, American Electric Railway Association, and William D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

The President designated a representative of the American Cities League of Mayors, but his acceptance has not yet been formally received.

Mr. Elquist has been elected chairman of the commission and Mr. Sweet vice-chairman. No plan of procedure was announced.

CHANGES IN TREATY ONLY FOR CLARITY

Continued from First Page.

the invasion danger seriously, and are supporting Rantzau in his stand. With social conditions throughout the world causing deep concern the Council of Four continues to meet in the Wilson parlor without seeming to make appreciable progress toward formulating an answer to Germany's counter proposals.

Doubtless they are trying to regulate the progress of the world satisfactorily, but they do not seem to be making much headway. To-day it was Paderewski protesting in the Wilson parlor against any change in the Silesian settlement. His voice could be heard across the street.

The smaller Powers are still up in arms over the minorities question and the Austrian treaty. The Austrian hostility now has vanished and the representatives of that country are drawing up a protest. The Russian question still hangs fire and the Italians have fallen back on the London treaty as a result of the refusal of the Jugo-Slavs to accept the Fiume proposal unless it includes the Zara Islands.

Thus the Wilson parlor is proving a Pandora's box from which there are troubles sure to escape. The secretaries, clerks, experts and attaches who planned long ago to return home are still standing by while four armchairs fill and unfill several times daily.

Powerful Influences at Work.

At Versailles Rantzau marks time watching his work, while the French newspapers are now allowed to say that the reply perhaps will be ready by Monday; also to hint that perhaps there will be some changes.

Behind closely drawn curtains powerful influences are at work, whose threads reach all over the world. Political, banking and commercial influences which have been lethargic in past months are now actively pulling wires, all trying to reach into the parlor where the Four are juggling with the fate of the world.

Two weeks ago the Four were supposed to be inflexible toward Germany, but now it is a question of how far they will go in the effort to get Germany to sign.

Tremendous forces can be seen operating on the side of Germany that can do business quickly; can buy the world's goods with foreign credits and can put out her own goods to be carried in British bottoms, Germany having lost the ships which made her Great Britain's powerful competitor.

French Weakening Already.

An occupied Germany, with strikes and terrorism, these forces do not want, and it would appear that they have worked with success on a British Cabinet and now are directing their pressure against the French.

To-day a new argument came to the fore. France needs foreign credit, but how can she get them unless she knows where she can frame a budget, and how can that be done unless she is to get fixed now? And how can Germany get credit unless the world bankers know her liabilities? Credits are vital for world trade.

Commercial Britain has swung around and upset the Peace Conference as no other force has done since it began. Can these forces prevail over France? The answer would seem to be yes, as the French already are weakening.

A fixed reparation sum, unless there is a change at the last moment, will be designated, thus changing the whole reparation part of the treaty. A meeting of bankers in New York is believed to have had some influence here toward swinging France into line.

France is apparently against any Silesian change on the ground that it will weaken Poland, which France says must be the bulwark against German aggression eastward, and as such one of the strong defenses of

France. She will contend that unless this is done France must be made stronger on the Rhine.

Stupendous Taxes Certain.

Once it is decided to have a fixed reparation sum, then the amount must be determined, which means more and more trouble. The highest figure now heard is \$40,000,000,000 and the lowest \$20,000,000,000. Once the sum is fixed the news must be broken to the French that they, and not the Germans, must pay the cost of the war, which means submitting to frightful taxes. Great Britain is prepared for this, preferring a Germany to whom she can sell goods.

Meanwhile the pressure to publish the treaty, so that the world may know what the Big Four is doing, is increasing. The Lodge protest is causing wide comment here. Unquestionably copies have reached America and are being peddled in all other countries. While the French newspapers are forbidden to print the treaty copies may be bought in the streets of Paris. British newspapers are certain to print it soon. The American commission from the President down is in favor of publishing the treaty immediately. Premier Lloyd George may yield if the pressure grows much stronger.

Small Powers Allowed Armies.

The small Powers have won a victory in their opposition to the limitation of armaments of the new States created from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, as incorporated in the Austrian peace treaty. The Council of Four has decided to eliminate the provisions for such limitation.

The council gave further consideration to-day to the German counter proposals, these occupying the time during the forenoon session of the body. The afternoon was devoted for the most part to the question of the rights of minorities in the small nations.

Behind the successful protest against the limitation of armaments lies the story of Jugo-Slav jealousy of Italy and apprehensions on the part of all the small Entente Powers in eastern Europe that the large nations may not, after all, prevent future wars.

Although a general principle incorporated in the covenant of the League of Nations provided that the limitation of the armaments of the allied and associated Powers should be a matter for subsequent limitation by the league, the Council of Four fixed in the Austrian treaty the various strengths of the armies which all the States inheriting from the Hapsburg monarchy should maintain.

GERMANS MAY GET SILESIA MINERALS

Paderewski Registers Strong Protest Against Concession.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 5.—Peace Conference circles are somewhat relieved by assurance from high quarters that the Council of Four is nearing an accord on the reply to the German counter proposals. The council held a session this morn-

ing, with M. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, present, concerning the Silesian situation in Germany, particularly Silesia, and in the afternoon considered the vigorous protests of Rumania and other Balkan States against giving the League of Nations supervision over the protection of racial minorities.

M. Paderewski strongly opposed any modification in the political status of Silesia as fixed by the treaty. This led to a proposal to grant the Germans economic advantages in Silesian coal, iron and zinc sufficient to carry on industries and aid in paying for indemnities. The experts presented tables showing that the treaty's cessation of Silesia and the Saar region has resulted in reducing Germany's coal by 31 per cent, iron 74 per cent, and zinc 80 per cent, and it is to offset these reductions that it is proposed to establish an economic exchange without modifying Polish political control.

The necessity for the various nations, and especially France, to make up statements to banking interests concerning the funds likely to be received in reparation payments, in order to arrange for loans, apparently is affecting the Council of Four's consideration of amendments to the German peace treaty and was expected to result in the fixing of a definite reparation sum.

The failure of any plan for an international pooling of war debts, it is pointed out here, is forcing the individual nations to prepare to meet the bankers on a strictly business basis.

The apparent influence which fundamental financial rules are having upon the movement for changes in the reparation section of the treaty is reinforced by the opinion of the financiers of virtually all the allied countries that this section is unsatisfactory. In the plans being discussed the amount of a definite reparation sum, 100,000,000,000 gold marks, or \$25,000,000,000, is the sum quite generally discussed as likely to be agreed upon, having been agreed upon by the Entente's financial experts before the treaty was drawn as the amount Germany probably could pay.

While Premier Clemenceau and the other French leaders insist that there must be no changes in principle in the treaty, the proposed alteration with regard to reparation is believed to be regarded by them as a change in detail to which they are willing to agree so that the treaty may be made more workable and the raising of the great loans necessary to the restoration of the war worn countries be facilitated.

Sea Strike Cripples Australia.

MELBOURNE, June 5.—The seamen's strike, which has tied up the coast trade of Australia and many of the ocean going steamship lines, continues in spite of the offer of arbitration made by the employers. The Commonwealth Labor Arbitration Court has ordered a plebiscite among the members of the seamen's union on the question whether they wish to continue the strike.

Poles Also Resist Limitation.

This evoked one of the principal protests at last week's plenary sessions of the Peace Conference. The Jugo-Slavs

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